

Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph in the middle of Page 6 of the Specification as shown:

Epon 8132 and Epon 8161 are specially formulated resins. Epon 8132 is a mixture of epoxy resin and C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>13</sub> alkyl glycidyl ether ~~diuent~~ (Heloxy 9). Heloxy 9 is derived from epichlorohydrin and an aliphatic C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>13</sub> ~~C12-C13~~ alcohol; its purpose in Epon 8132 is to reduce the viscosity of the resin. Additional Heloxy 9 is added to the formulation of the insulating material to further lower the viscosity. Epon 8161 is a polyacrylate epoxy resin ~~blend of acrylic monomers~~ that in the formulation reacts with the primary amines of the curing agents. Epon 8161 is also extremely low in viscosity and helps to lower the viscosity of the final formulation. The resins act to encapsulate the ceramic particles and adhere the insulating material to the surface of the coated equipment. The resins further contribute to the hardness of the insulating material helping the insulating material oppose the compressive forces present under water.

Please amend the paragraph bridging Pages 10-11 of the Specification as shown:

Also disclosed is a method for gluing ~~glueing~~ a first syntactic foam material with a second syntactic foam material with an insulation material. The insulation material includes (a) an epoxy component mixture comprising an epoxy compound, acrylic resins and ceramic particles; and (b) a curing component mixture comprising curing agents, and ceramic particles, with the mixture being at a 1 to 1 volume ratio. The epoxy component mixture contains: (a) an Epon 8132; (b) an Epon ~~8161~~ 816 (c) a Heloxy 9; (d) a Byk 36; (e) a Cenospheres; (f) a fiberglass; and (g) a Cab-O-Sil TS-720. The curing component mixture contains: (a) an Epi-Cure 3164; (b) a Jeffamine D-230; (c) a Byk 361; (d) a Zirox180; (e) a Cenospheres; (f) a fiberglass; and (g) a Cab-O-Sil TS-720. This method includes applying the insulation material between the first syntactic foam material and the second syntactic foam material. With this method of use, there is some ability to take movement and would also allow two blocks of rigid syntactic foam to have a buffer between them, much the same as the rubber between two sections of cement on a highway allows for expansion and contraction and prevents the two sections of cement from buckling ~~buckelling~~ as in an earthquake when the two plates are forced into one another. This gives the advantage of a flexible ~~flexible~~ syntactic foam as opposed to a rigid ~~rigid~~ system as is currently available.